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our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo rudication wish to have rejected articles returns
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### IMPRESSIVE WARNING TO THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

From a speech by Mr. Bryan at Knoxville, Tonn

If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained I warn him not to east his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.

From a speech by Mr. Bryan in London, England on July 12, 1908.

I notice that I am now described by some as a conservative. \* \* \* I am more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion

## Bryan on Protective Tariffs.

- A Democratic candidate for President who was intelligently and seriously devoted to tariff reform would attract many independent and even many Republican votes. There is a strong Republican reaction against the excesses of protection for protection's sake, and there must be doubt even in the case of a moderate Republican protectionist, like Mr. TAFT, of his ability to prevail against opinions and forces that have stiffened into a religion, so to speak, of self-interest among so many Republican public men.

Seeing the strength of the sentiment for tariff reform, and remembering its traditional place in the Democratic creed, some conservative Democrats formerly opposed to Mr. BRYAN are coming back to the fold and seeking to bring other wanderers in on this ground of tariff reform. But what kind of tariff reformer is Mr. BRYAN? What has he ever done for tariff reform? What more than perfunctory and unintelliif what we here reprint from Mr. BRY- 60 as quite possible. An opposition convince any reasonable man that Mr. BRYAN's mind, cluttered up with its long accumulation of half truths and humbugs old and new, there is the faintest adumbration of any knowledge of the majority. real matter at issue between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only:

" We have had three panies since 1860, and all three of them came under high tariffs and two of them under Republican Presidents. The panic of 1873 came under the Morrill high tariff; the panie of 1893 under the McKinley high tariff: the panie of 1907 came under the Dingley high tariff. Here we have every panic in the last forty-eight years coming while a high tariff law was in force. The tariff is a panic breeder, and those who favor a high tariff are impotent to protect their

The tariff a panic breeder! Nobody pretends that protective or any other sort of tariffs prevent panics, and surely Mr. BRYAN can't expect his hearers to be ignorant of '57 and '37. . He is the only man that has a remedy for panics. his bank deposits guarantee

Remembering Mr. BRYAN'S fantastic economics, how can any tariff reformer believe in him? Nor is it any exaggeration to say that the election of such an instinctive partisan of ignerant, doubtful or fiatly disastrous policies would breed a panic.

# A Man of Liberal Habits.

The Hon. CHARLES A. SCHIEBEN. quondam Mayor of Brooklyn, is disturbed by the efforts of some designing to establish a political oligarchy. The persons "in our midst" to convince roters of German birth or descent that the Republican candidate for Governor s a foe of liberty.

"Two things are apparent," says Mr. SCHIEREN: "that Governor HUGHES is himself a man of liberal habits and that he is no hypocrite; and a man of " eral habits who is no hypocrite cannot be intolerant."

This statement at once suggests the interesting question: What is a man of tinental railway, and its acceptance on cret society for limiting by intimida-

Surely a man of liberal habits cannot be averse to what a naughty world deems the good things of life. There must be times in the existence of such a being when a Manhattan cocktail does not come amiss, when a glass of champagne renews his exhausted vigor after Chamber, and when a good eigar after a good dinner makes digestion wait on appetite. Conceivably there are also occasions when he finds much needed refreshment in a glass of the beer that made Milwaukee (or some other city the name may be changed to suit the locality) famous. In short, a man of

who knows it.

But what will our Prohibition friends say to thin? What will the foes of tobacco say, whose old time apostle, Professor Bascom, used to tell the stuthe smoke of your pipes ascends into heaven, so low will your souls descend into hell"? We fear, indeed, that the characterization of Governor Hughes which our distinguished German fellow citizen intends to be commendatory of the Republican candidate will only serve to condemn him in their estimation.

Let us hope, however, that it will have All checks, money orders, &c., to be made no such prejudicial effect. The truth is that Governor HUGHES and Lieutenant-Governor CHANLER are both men of moderation and temperance, however liberal their habits, and so there is no occasion to worry about our next Governor in this respect.

The editor of the Deaf Mutes Registe of the New York Rome has added to the happiness of mankind. His consultation of candidates for President on their views as to the employment of deal mutes in the civil service has spread small but wholly lovely "symposium." Mr. TAFT is diplomatic. He puts off the deaf mutes with protasis and apodosis. If there are Government jobs which the totally deaf are competent to fill he is willing that the rules be revised and the deaf mutes be allowed to compete. Mr. BRYAN doesn't see why deafness should be "a conclusive bar." And then he rolls along in one of those characteristic sentences of his which sound like the beating of distant tomtoms and the crepuscular elocution of the bullfrog in the pool:

"If I am elected I shall be in a position to co strue the question upon its merits and to decide it in harmony with the spirit of our platform which demands justice for all."

Mr. DEBS is no trimmer. If he elected he will use all his influence to give the deaf a fair show. Yet are not the deaf too fortunate already, if they knew it? For years these United States have been an ear to one voice, for it is a matter of faith, if not of science, we believe, that Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BRYAN are one. And what laceration of tympanum and nerves has been caused by these eruptions of the parts of speech these boiling oceans of vociferation, this reverberant, universal thunder of vawp! Happy, happy have the deaf been, and no man other. As for the mutes, they who haven't added to the intolerable public burden, they have leserved well of their country. Time and the hour and the evolution of the ittest may yet bring the ideal and perfeet candidate-a deaf mute-and he will be elected unanimously, and probably worshipped after his death by a saved and grateful country.

## Canada's Election Day.

Next Monday, October 26, is election day in Canada, and both parties are busy. It now seems reasonably certain that the present Liberal majority will be cut down, and there is even a possibility of a Conservative victory. The next House of Commons will have 221 members. The election of 1904 gave gent interest has he ever taken in it? the Liberals a majority of 66. The We always like to be polite, and we will Toronto Globe (Liberal) claims a minileave it to the open minded reader to say mum of 39 in the next House and regards AN's speech at Louisville Tuesday tends paper, the Toronto World, claims a majority of 11 for the Conservatives. A review of the various claims and estimates indicates an indorsement of the Laurier party and a reduced Liberal The Liberals came into power in 1896

at a fortunate time, and they take advantage of the fact by claiming that Canada's remarkable development is due entirely to Liberal policies and Liberal enactments. They point to the fact that in 1896, after a long period of Conservative rule, the revenues of the Dominion were \$36,600,000, while in 1908, after twelve years of Liberal rule, they are \$96,500,000. They show that eighteen years of Conservative control ncreased the debt of the country by \$118,000,000, while the debt increase during the twelve years of Liberal control has been only \$5,000,000. In 1896 the per capita debt of the country was \$50.82, as compared with \$42.84 in 1907. They parade the increase in population, the extension of transportation facilities, the huge expansion in commerce and the development of manufacturing interests, and claim to be the authors and preservers of the whole outfit, a political play not wholly unknown on this side of the border. By such an array of achievement by the party in power the Opposition is somewhat handicapped. It makes charges of gross extravagance and graft, of misuse of public lands and of attempt charges are, of course, vehemently denied and some of them have been specifically refuted, but there are many who are still doubtful about the entire purity of the Liberal Administration.

One of the most significant incidents in the placing, a few days ago, of a \$25,000,000 loan at par, the interest rate pany. being 31/2 per cent. The loan is placed the Canadians with endless satisfaction as a proof of confidence in the present financial soundness of the country and In the Toronto Weekly Sun of October

in the larger prosperity of its future. 14 that eminently sane and able ob- ton and tobacco they have shot down server Mr. Goldwin Smith quotes men in cold blood and destroyed milla day on the stump or in the Executive and comments on Sir RICHARD CART- ions of dollars worth of property. Regi-WRIGHT'S declaration that "Canada has ments of militia ordered to the scene outgrown the status of a colony." The of the outrages have prevented a repe expression seems to be a bit of perhaps excusable political boasting, a display there have been few arrests and fewer of partisan pyrotechnics. On the same convictions, because public sentiment occasion Sir RICHARD declared that has been on the side of the night riders, twelve years ago [the beginning of or terrorism has suppressed incrimithe Liberal regime) Canada was un- nating testimony. liberal habits must be a man who has noticed either at Washington or Lon- That the night riders are for hire to no deep rooted antipathy to wines, don; to-day it is the observed of all take up any other cause and shed blood and cigars who, to speak observers throughout the British Em- for it is not credible. The trouble in the plainly, takes a drink when he feels like pire, and royal Princes are attracted Recisfoot Lake region resembles the

ashamed of either act and does not care SMITH asks some very pertinent ques tions: "If Canada has outgrown the status of a colony, into what status then has she grown? What are now her responsibilities? Apparently they must be those of a nation. Between the status dents at Williams College: "As high as of a colony or dependency and that of a nation there seems to be nothing integmediate." He declares that "if Canada is a nation she must assume national responsibilities; she must provide for her own defence; she must have a diplomacy of her own and prepare to enforce her own treaty rights."

These are grave problems which lie n Canada's future, perhaps in the early future. The ties that bind Canada to England are surely and steadily weakening, and the various fiscal and economic problems with which England is now confronted carry at least the germs of a condition which would materially affect the relations of Canada and the mother country. In the economic progress of Canada itself there are other forces which may well affect those relations. Meanwhile Canada grows and flourishes, and whether her next Parliament is Liberal or Conservative there will be further growth and larger development. What our own great West has been to the United States Canada's great West will be to Canada. Ten years ago the region which is now the Provsparsely settled wilderness. In 1898 that region produced between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds. The grain yield of Saskatchewan for 1908 estimated at 90,000,000 bushels,

eration in 1867 Canada grew but slowly. DONALD, the great Conservative statesman, the pace accelerated. Under LAU-BORDEN is to be the leader during the next five years.

### The Metropolitan's Birthday.

The Metropolitan Opera House was opened twenty-five years ago to-day. Then the heart of the city's musical life was more than a mile further down town, but it is not possible to say that opera had never penetrated so far northward before, for ten years preriously performances had been given n the old Terrace Garden. Yet the Metropolitan was in those days accounted perilously far up town in relation to the musical centre of the period. Now the New Theatre is to offer opera among its other attractions undeterred by its site, more than a mile nearer the Harlem.

During a certain period of its existence the Metropolitan was the only opera house here. This has caused the mistaken impression that it was without opposition until the Manhattan became a reality. Yet it began with a formidable rival in the old Academy of Music, which remained open for two easons and struggled valiantly during that time. Then there were frequently competitive representations in the atres, and periodically the Academy of Music was opened for such seasons as those given by WALTER DAMROSCH and Colonel MAPLESON. Thus the Metropolitan never had the field so completely to itself as it did during the few years pre-It was possibly due to the confidence created by that monopoly that the econd operatic theatre became a necessity and later proved its ability to develop into a permanent institution.

Characteristic of its earlier years was the American management of the Metropolitan Opera House. Colonel MAPLEson and his cohorts were practically imported en bloc from London. HENRY E. ABBEY was thoroughly American, and MAURICE GRAU was as native as he could be with the drawback of foreign birth. The days of the succeeding égime began with LEOPOLD DAM-ROSCH, who was wholly American in his sympathies, and ended with E. C. STAN-TON, who was native for generations. HEINRICH CONRIED then came to the rent, an impresario of foreign birth, alhough he was an American citizen.

It will be seen that the native element in the direction of the house gradually dwindled from its first season. It remained for its first quarter of a century's growth, however, to see an Italian gnorant of our language in control of he institution, with a German colleague who supplies in his knowledge of our customs and life the only national element that the first opera house of this country can boast to-day.

# The Recisfoot Lake Lynching.

The outrage committed in the interests of the Reelsfoot Lake guides in Tennessee is laid at the door of the night riders, but unless the term is to be applied without distinction to all bands of men who conspire to redress their grievances by murder and arson it does not seem to be properly used in the case of the killing of Captain Quin-TON RANKIN of the law firm of TAYLOR in Canada's recent experience appears & RANKIN of Trenton, that had acquired title to the lake for a land com-

The night riders, as we know them in tion and violence the production and increasing the price of the staples they produce. In their war upon the inde pendent planters as well as upon purchasing companies which they charge with arbitrarily fixing the price of cottition of them for the time being, but

it, amokes a cigar when he feels like it toward celebrations of events of the tobacco and cotton strife in having an all within the bounds of gentle-national history." These statements economic origin; that is to say, the manly moderation, of course and is not are a little overdrawn, and Mr. GOLDWIN question at stake, as the law breakers

see it, is one of live and let live. The Reelsfoot Lake affair has a strong re-Reelsfoot Lake ansur as a secondary to and short! He was not five less many semblance, in its alleged provenation, to the great King. And always eating the murder of Mr. O. P. DEXTER on his the great King. And always eating the murder of Mr. O. P. DEXTER on his the great King. And always eating the murder of Mr. O. P. DEXTER on his the great King. And always eating the murder of Mr. O. P. DEXTER on his the great King. And always eating the murder of Mr. O. P. DEXTER on his the great King. And always eating the murder of Mr. O. P. DEXTER on his the great King. And always eating the murder of Mr. O. P. DEXTER on his the great King. great Adirondsok estate by (presumably) a wilderness hunter who considered that his means of subsistence had been taken away when the law made him a trespesser. The Dexter murder was one of many outrages that had their incitement in the resentment of natives against the absorption of large tracts of good hunting and fishing lands by men

of wealth. The squatters and small proprietors in the neighborhood of Reelsfoot Lake who had acted as guides to visiting portsman and in part subsisted by ishing and hunting saw themselves deprived of their means of livelihood when the lake region was turned into a private preserve. In that country the redress of such a grievance by mob law in place of secret murder by the individual is characteristic of its people. It was in Tennessee, in Giles county, during the year 1866 and in Governor BROWNLOW's administration, that the Ku Klux society is said to have originated.

While Governor PATTERSON, who promptly ordered two companies militia to Obion and Lake counties, in which Reelsfoot Lake is situated, seems ince of Saskatchewan was little else than to have a simpler problem to deal with than confronts Governor Wickson in his campaign against the night riders in the Kentucky tobacco country, it is an old story in the South that lynchers, like dead men, tell no tales. There From the days of CABOT and CAR- have always been sporadic cases of TIEB and CHAMPLAIN until the confed- mob murder in the South, when an epidemic has not occasionally prevailed, Under the guidance of Sir JOHN MAC- and there always will be such cases until respect for the law is generally enforced by a system of rural police on RIER, the great Liberal, there has been the mounted constabulary plan, such further acceleration, and the pace will as exists in western Canada, where be maintained whether LAURIER or every malefactor is vigorously hunted down and brought to justice if he remains in the country. It is an expensive system, but it pays in the long run.

> Mr. BRYAN, for whom the railroad vote has been claimed by his managers, is feigning intense indignation about a report that the "Big Four" is coercing its mployees at Bellefontaine, Ohio, to vote for Mr. TAPT. Thus Mr. BRYAN:

"I want the American people to understand of reliway employees, and if the managers of these roads can enter politics and coerce that many men, then independent elections are past

They would certainly vanish if Mr. BEYAN'S plan of Government ownership of the railroads, to which he has said we must come eventually, were to be adopted. Under the system of corporate owner ship, members of the brotherhoods of trainmen vote exactly as they please, as Mr. BRYAN very well knows.

I saw the lights of a boat coming down the Sound and called to PRINOLS. "There's a boat well like hell!"—Story of a surviver of a marine mis Not a Sunday school book hero, evilentiv, but very human.

It was the fortune of CHARLES ELSOT NORTON to live the life of a scholarly gen-leman and to present that well nigh extinet ideal in an age of specialists to the students of his university. Born into the literary hierarchy of New England, the literary hierarchy of New England, the superb states that are shown in this presassociate, though younger in years, of the brilliant constellation that brought ent exhibition. Brilliancy is united with superb states that are shown in this pressphere than the old regime in Turkey. Of course the new Turkey deserves respect and support of all civilized nations, and the impudent abrogation of sacred treaties in the street suggests that an honest count our travel and to be mezzotint. Yet all is pure engraving, received on intimate terms by English literary men. For thirty-five years he lectured on art to very large classes, and it is safe to say that of greater value than the information obtained were the impressions of leisurely study, of points of view wider than the academic or scientific, the spirit of the true dilettante that he conveyed. The chief fruit of his scholarship that is perpetuated in print grew, however, out of his lifelong study of DANTE, in the admirable translations in prose of the "Vita Nuova" and the Divine Comedy."

In spite of his long career as a tea and his own individual work, it is likely that Professor Nonton's permanent fame will rest on his being the Boswell of the greater men he knew. He practised the forgotten art of correspondence to an extent that is amazing in these busy days, and his home at Shady Hill shelters treasures in autographs. The Ruskin and the Carlyle letters he published himself, but there is a store of others, which, when time permits, will shed light on fifty years of Boston and of Cambridge, and on the English life and society that Professor NORTON so greatly admired.

"NOT A SLAT." A Weman's Complaint of Femi

very to Fashion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIP! The "Woman Who is Not a Slat" is a woman of sense and dis-crimination. I am a woman myself and not a slat either, and her protest voices my own senti-

ents exactly.

Probably if the Parisian fashion authorities ould dictate that women must cut off one ear to be fashionable every woman would immediately have the car designated as the proper one to be cut off removed. Why not? Of course there will be indignant denials that any one could be so slilly, but why not? When fashion says small waists, do not women squeeze themselves into eighteen nch corsets even if nature has given them twen wear high beels and pointed toes on shoes, doesn't very woman who possibly can buy the stilled, orturing things, though she knows she will pay dearly for them in corns and bunions and general discomfort? If Paris issues the edict that big hats shall be worn, every woman vies with every other woman as to who shall wear the biggest hat and the most hair to support it. No matter if the weight of hat and hair means eventual if the weight of hat and hair means eventual baldness and inevitable headache, one must be in the fashion. What fools we women are! Once in a blue moon we have an era of really sensible, comfortable, pretty fashions, but that sort of comitoratic, press in anough money to the dressmakers and milliners—constant change they and essential to fortune—so the woman world is

on clothes.

The women who are so anxious to be "emancinated" might begin with the dress of their sex when starting in on reforms and become NEW YORK, October 21.

> The Prophets. m grows a thicker cost. For very well he knows the season will be mild Or filled with frozen sno Little use his skill to him: Before the time for sleet dored brother hungrily Will dine upon his mest. Goose can feel it in his bones Comes winter cold or warm,

But he meets a dinner doom re there files a storm.

MCLANDEURSE WILSON

make the sculptural part of the exhibition one of the most representative ever "A hog, pockmarked like a colander and short! He was not five feet high

ABOUND THE GALLERIES.

weetness and light, does Theophile

Gautier, the "Sultan of the Epithet."

fescribe the grand monarch, Louis XIV.

This impression, with a few high lights

gossips the Goncourts. Now glance at these lines of Arthur Hassell—quoted

in the Keppel catalogue of Nantsuil's

erved, calm and courteque," et cetere

is indispensable; but to be a courtier is

not a necessity in a biographer. History

exhibited strongly individual traits. His

father, a merchant, gave his son an excel-

lent education. He knew the classics. He could even; when put to it, write

respectable poetry; witness his verses addressed to Louis XIV. asking for more

time to finish the royal portrait. His

brother-in-law, Nicolas Regnesson— Robert married his sister in 1647—taught

him the rudiments of the engraver's art.
Philippe de Champaigne and Abraham
Boke at Paris completed these prelimi-nary instructions. His first essays were

as a crayon portraitist. After he had

finished the King's head he was appointed

designer and engraver to the royal cabi-

net with a pension. Bryan says that it was in 1648 that Nanteuil followed the

style of C. Mellan. Muriette owned 280

While he engraved after Mignard, Bour-

don, Juste, Champaigne, Le Brun and others, those plates which followed his

own design rank higher than the inter-

pretative works. Mr. David Keppel in his

concise introduction to the catalogue does

not hesitate in concurring in this matter

with the judgment of Atherton Curtis and

other authorities. Lippmann describes Nanteuil's style as being remarkable

for its harmony, softness and brilliance of effect. "Against a simply treated back-

ground in an equally simple border his heads and half lengths stand out with

distinction and repose. Van Dyck is here his master \* \* his modelling of

flesh he expresses by a system of delicate

lines running off to a sharp point." In

his later manner he "seems to have ob-tained more and more depth in his shad-

ows, and to have used in the treatment

of the faces a mixture of lines with light

and very short burin strokes." Breadth,

a massive repose and dignity coupled with Gallio grace, may be noted in the

after theatric mass effects. The large head

of Louis is as far as the art of engraving

can go. What vivid portraiture, even if

flattering! And when the entire gallery

of portraits by French masters has become

and art. Nanteuil's work will remind our

descendants that the still small voice of

engraving has outlasted the dazzling tri-

And what subjects sat to Messire Robert

Nanteuil-the King, Cardinal Mazarin,

Nicolas Fouquet, Michel le Tellier, Pom-

onne de Bellièvre, Cardinal de Coislin.

Pierre Seguier, François de la Môthe

Vayer, Cardinal d'Estrées, Jean Baptiste

de Savoie, Jean Chapelain, the poet;

to-day-outside of the school-Our "Carte du Tendre" is now the

motor car, not the pretty meadows through

which flows the river of "Inclination."

nificance to students interested in French

literature, as well as a feast for the eye

Mr. Walter P. Fearon, manager of the

Cottier Galleries, 8 East Fortieth street,

has made a selection from the treasures of

the gallery -which comprises nearly 500

original paintings by old and modern masters—and, published under the title

of "A Group of Twenty-four Paintings

of the French, Spanish, German and American Schools," is a richly illustrated

volume, with text accompanying each

picture. Among others we note as old

and beloved friends the "Danse des

Amours" by Corot, formerly in the res-

pective collections of the late Charles A.

Dana and George Gould; the four heroic

works of Delacroix, of which we have frequently written; Gustave Courbet's winter

landscape—a picture that embodies his excellences; a Detaille, a Lefebvre, a Berne-Bellecour, a Robie, a Pokitonow, a lovely Daubigny, a brilliant Volion still-life, an admirable Jean François Millet, an

life, an admirable Jean François Millet, an Alfred Stevens. Chase fish, three beautiful Byders and a George Inness intimate landscape. This latter was bought by the late James S. Inglis and is a tribute to his unfailing critical acumen. The book, which is not for sale, would however

make a charming keepsake. But better than the book are the originals thereof.

and they all hang in the Cottier Galleries

All worriment on the score of cramped

quarters for the sculpture section at the

inter exhibition of the National Acade

of Design have been removed by the

gracious act of Mr. Frank Jay Gould in

offering his riding circle next door to the

Fine Arts Building on West Fifty-seventh

street for the use of the sculptors. This

will also give the hanging committee more soom for the pictures; and, in short, Mr. Gould's happy cooperation promises to

for the edification of visitors.

This Nanteuil exhibit is of historical sig-

Colbert, the mighty Colbert; the Duc

umphs of paint and canvas.

faded memorial of the vanity of life

engravings of Nanteuil.

ad nauseam. Politeness in a blogra

portrait engraved by that master

nown in the academy. The sculpture of George Grey Barnard The soulpture of George Grey harhaus is to be grouped and shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts beginning Friday of this week. The exhibition ought to be a revelation. The Park Department for the first time in the history of Boston mission for the erection of statue. Barnard's heroic has given perm arble, "The Hewer," is to stand in Copley Square during the exhibition of

BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE. A Curious Blindness on the Part of

engravings: "In appearance Louis, though admirably proportioned, was alightly below the middle height. His eyes were blue, his nose long and well formed " " " He was dignified, re-To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: liever in uniform laws. One of the most potent arguments he used was put in the form of a question, so often used effectively by him, in which he asked why that which is a crime on one side of a fence should not be a crime on the other. has told us what we knew of this Louis, and Gautier's words are as bitterly grim as Thackeray's with a British George Rex for his subject. However, Mignard's

Nanteuil is like Hassall's flattering pre-sentment and not Cautier's. The walls of the Keppel gallery are crowded now with engraved portraits by Nanteuil, and the exhibition is a sare treat for lovers the enactment by the Legislature of 1908 of to the election law that have kept many thousands of qualified citizens of New York county from the registration places this year. These amendments apply only to citids of a million inhabitants or over—that of black and white. It will continue cities of a million inhabitants or over—that
is, only to New York city. On one side of
the city line an illiterate is welcomed at the
polis; on the other he is held up to ridiouse
and contempt, put in a class apart, compelled to answer a special set of questions
and generally annoyed and humiliabed.

Does the Governor think these amenduntil November 2, at 4 East Thirty-ninth The hirth dates secribed the famous French engraver and draughtsman in crayons are conflicting. One is 1630, and as he died in 1678 the amount of work he ments provide for uniform registration, for uniform qualifications for voting through-out the State? Or does he think a New York compassed could hardly have been possible in such a span. Probably 1823 is the correct year. At Rheims he was By illiterate should be subjected to tests Rochester or Majone illiterate need not born. Far from a promising craftsman at first he imitated Mellan, later Morin. city illiterate sho undergo? Or does he merely want to cut down the Democratic vote for his own Rubens influenced him. As early as 1645 there is work of his in evidence, though it was not until five years later that he

NEW YORK, October 21.

Muzzling the Navy Bureau Chiefs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The allowing news item appeared in several

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—To guard against publication of possible indiscreet utterances of chiefs of bureaus at the Navy Department during the campaign Secretary Metcalf to day directed that nothing contained in any regular annual report of those officers shall be made public until after

Why? Whose navy is it, anyway? I have always thought it belonged to the American people and not to Mr. Metcalf or even Mr. Rossevelt. If the bureau chiefs are guilty of mismanagement surely the public has a right to know it and judge of the advisability of keeping longer in control

the advisability of keeping longer in control responsible persons.

The present policy of secrecy is not fair, it is un-American, and can only be necessitated because it is deemed expedient to fool and deceive the people.

Where is the Square Deal, and who are

ow eligible for the Ananias Club? now eligible for the Ananias Club?

If "Admiral" Capps and the rest of them have squandered public money, built obsolete vessels and shown in other ways their unfitness for their positions, surely it is a matter which concerns the whole people and not to be suppressed or continued at will by any one political party.

Let us know the truth, no matter whom thurs.

NEW YORK, October 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Edwin Atwell urges that the United States send six warships to Turkey to let Europe know that Uncle Sam is on the map. I would suggest that if the United States is determined to support the Monroe Doctrine and cry "hands off" to Europe in the cases of flagrant intolerance and misgovernment of lagrant interestics and misgovernment in sister republics (so called) to the south of us, it would be just as well to let Europe manage its own section of the Old World. There are worse governments in this hemi-Hague ideas. But the United States has no call to butt in. SELIM NOURAYDIN. NEW YORK, October 20.

Why Many Brokers Oppose Hughes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many brokers oppose Hughes not because, as has been stated by a politician, "he is opposed to favors for special interests," but which has put a two dollar stamp tax on a

special trade.

Will Hughes please answer this question:
Is it fair to place a stamp tax on the sale
of corporate securities and exclude the sale taxation? BROKER.

NEW YORK, October 21.

Advertisement The National Straw Vote and Canvassing Com Sarrasin, littérateur-not to mention Anne pany, capital \$11.40, offers to political commit-tees, candidates and newspapers complete and finished straw votes and polis, of any disof Austria, the Dauphin Louis, Prince de Condé, Louise Maria, Queen of Poland; Charles II., Duke of Mantua—because

and finished straw votes and polls, of any district, town, city, county, State, or the entire nation, at greatly reduced prices.

Hitherto much of the work of canvassing has been done by hand, making the work costly and, frequently, the results unsatisfactory. Now the National Straw Vote and Canvassing Company is able to announce the completion of a machine by the use of which exact results may be obtained not hung in this exhibition—and Georges de Scudéry, author of "La Pucelle" (1601 —1867) whose sister, the renowned and much read Madeleine Scudéry, was one of the early bluestockings upon whom Mollère lavished his wit in his "Précieuses Ridicules." Ugly as she was said to have quickly, without fear of errors or embarrass-ing miscalculations. been, M'lis de Scudéry was called "Sapho" by her admirers. Who reads the "Grand

machine indorsed and used by the United States Government in the Census Bureau. By setting Government in the Census Bureau. By setting the party lever at, for instance, "P," turning the dial to, for example, "71," and operating the the dial to, for example, "71," and operating the crank at the rate of sixty revolutions per minute, 12,000 cards an hour, showing that 71 per cent. of the voters are for the Prohibition candidates, will be delivered printed, counted and stacked. The markings on the cards will be printed by a series of type faces, of sufficient number and liversity of design to conceal the common origin of the markings. Thus the cards may be displayed to the public without exciting suspicion. A new device enables us to give the annear and A new device enables us to give the appearance of markings in three colors of lead pencil and two inks. A certain proportion of eards in each

only are soid. These are copyrighted, and in-tringers will be prosecuted rigidly. A few of



These prices are net, subject to no reduction or discount. No agents. Write at once for cateogue PDQX 578X. NATIONAL STRAW VOTE & CANVARRING COMPANT, Moonshine Road, corner of Guil Street.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—SEC. You say, It does men hard after a day's work that a men a disappear breeding To the mem hard after a day's work that a member of althing down to a dynapopela broading meat or a biliagul domestic banquet—as may be the base: either one may occur—must peel aff in coat and start in frying steak." Men would me fry the steak—that oroughing culinary outrast is committed by some women, but no main being would be guilty of such an act of descenation.

New York October 21. BREFT. NEW YORK, October 21.

Knicker-You women follow the fashions -Which reminds me I must posi-

Specialism Specialised.

THE CROWDED HOUSE IN MIS-

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The wind of the second of the

Sr. Louis, Oct. 19. -One talks the politics in Missouri, actually talks them. When the inhocent stranger asks about candidates he is told, first, how many will make. Naturally Mr. Bryan leads them all. The other day he made thirtyone speeches, "And I don't have to make a speech to carry Missouri," was his own ment. The campaign of infant occuation, the campaign of denunciation, the campaign of education, all these are nothing to the campaign of natural gas

now flowing in Missouri.

With it all you get the notion that the man in the street is interested rather than wearled, is raising rather than lowering his ears, and it is something to find a State, and a border State at that, where anybody cares, where the campaign is a matter of fact, not a matter of formwhere it bubbles, effervesces, explodes into language.

Having said al' this, the thing that strikes the visitor first, since one need not hesitate to say that no one regards Misity is variously estimated from 20,000 to 50,000, is that the contemporaneous epidemic of Bryanism seems as virulent as ever. Nationally Missouri is Democratic actively, just as Virginia and Kentucky seemed Democratic by dead weight. All politics in Missouri, however, are divided into three parts. There are three

big tents at the circus and everybody will pay to see each show. After the national contest comes the Democratic Senatorial battle, the battle between "Gumshoe Bill" Stone and "Joe" Folk. It feels like home and Fourteenth Street to hear the talk about Folk. "Just like Hughes" is the way the native describes the situation. Everybody who is good is claimed by Mr. Folk, that is, among the Demo-orats. Some people say Mr. Folk is just a bit "unco guid." In general terms it is the old story; the liberal enforcement element, the bosses, the sporting element are all sgainst Folk. The reliable, virtuous, substantial, unterrified farmer is Governor Folk's chief reliance. Every one tells you the Folk-Stone fight is des-perately close. No one quite cares to make predictions. Republican votes elected Folk Governor, and under the existing ballot law Republicans cannot vote except by an impossible circumiceution for Taft and a Democratic Senator. So, after all, virtue and vice are going to have it out in the Democratic party, with no outside help for virtue. There is no reason to dwell on the statistics of the amount of talking the rival candidates have done. When your correspondent was here in July Governor Folk was talking, and he has not stopped since;

The third fight is the only one which has a Republican phase, the gubernato-rial contest. W. S. Cowherd, the Democratic nominee, seems bound to run behind Bryan, although he made forty speeches in one week. Hadley, the Re-publican nomines, the world famous trust busting Hadley, who has not yielded one inch in the talking contest, has accused als opponent of having a "tainted nomination." and is running on a platform of home rule for St. Louis -this is something like home rule for New York, doubt-Folk, as both have said from many platforms, and there seems a bare chance that Hadley may win—a sort of reversal of the

situation in New York. Such in brief is the Missouri situation. Your hotel waiter tells you "Of course the odds on the count being honest. One thing all agree upon, and that is that Mr. Bryan will win in a talk. You may have bets on the other propositions. The good people are all for Folk and Hadley. as Folk and Hadley indicate daily. Sometimes you get a suggestion that the people of Missouri are in spots wearied of excessive virtue, which advertises, and that this gives Stone and Cowherd their real chance; but this may be doing the good

At all events Missouri touches the middle West, is excited, has a real campaign. Here politics do not come after baseball. football and horse racing. Here the State is Democratic because the Democrats are for Bryan, not merely because there are more Demograts than Republicans. Nationally no one pretends to talk about ssues, there are too many local issues; yet everybody does talk about the nacampaign as a matter of interest rather than a matter of habit. In sum, politics are politics in the good old fashoned way, with plentiful mud, frequent bricks and an increasing numb broken windows. Somehow you get into he active rather than the passive voice

people an injustice.

n politics across the Mississippi.

Looking back over the border States along Mason and Dixon's line which your correspondent has traversed, there seems no reason on the surface of things to expect any change of usual alignment, save in Maryland, which seems truly doubtful, for with a Republican inclination, outside of the several clubs—whose couresies the visitor is duly grateful for-Virginia seems Democratio, and outside of prejudiced Democratic circles West Virginia seems likely to remain Republican. Kentucky, too, seems Democratic by quite the same reasoning that West Virginia is reckoned Republican. But only in Missouri can you find any real indication of a crowded house, a campaign that really campaigns, and Bryanism that upthrusts rather than weighs down. Last of all, only in Missouri do you find virtue as public and as unpopular as at home in New York.

Hore Race Amenities TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This more-

expires. He objects to your paper because it contains "too much Irish." Why doesn't Brother contains "tee much Irish." Why doesn't Brother Sohmits write a peem now and then on the inspiration furnished by a bottle of beer, a chunk of limburger or a wiener schnitzel? If Schmitz is right and if there resilty is as much poetry is Germany as there is in Ireland, why doesn't some sausage eating countryman write something worth printing about the Vaterland—something that will do full justice to the source of inspiration." NEW YORK, October 20.

A Generous Offer.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: Ordinarily
I om not given to an expression of protane
theogets, but may I ack. Who in hell is Valentine Schmits, whose letter is printed in to-day's
SUNT II THE SUN, ewing to V. S. \*s cruel abandon,
ment of its support, finds that it is unable to contitue publication, the writer will gladly contribute from his pocket a sum equal to that heretefore supplied by V. S.

I would like to remark that V. S. does not even
spell his name property.

M. H. LTNCH.

A Coach House of Gentility. re do you keep your autof